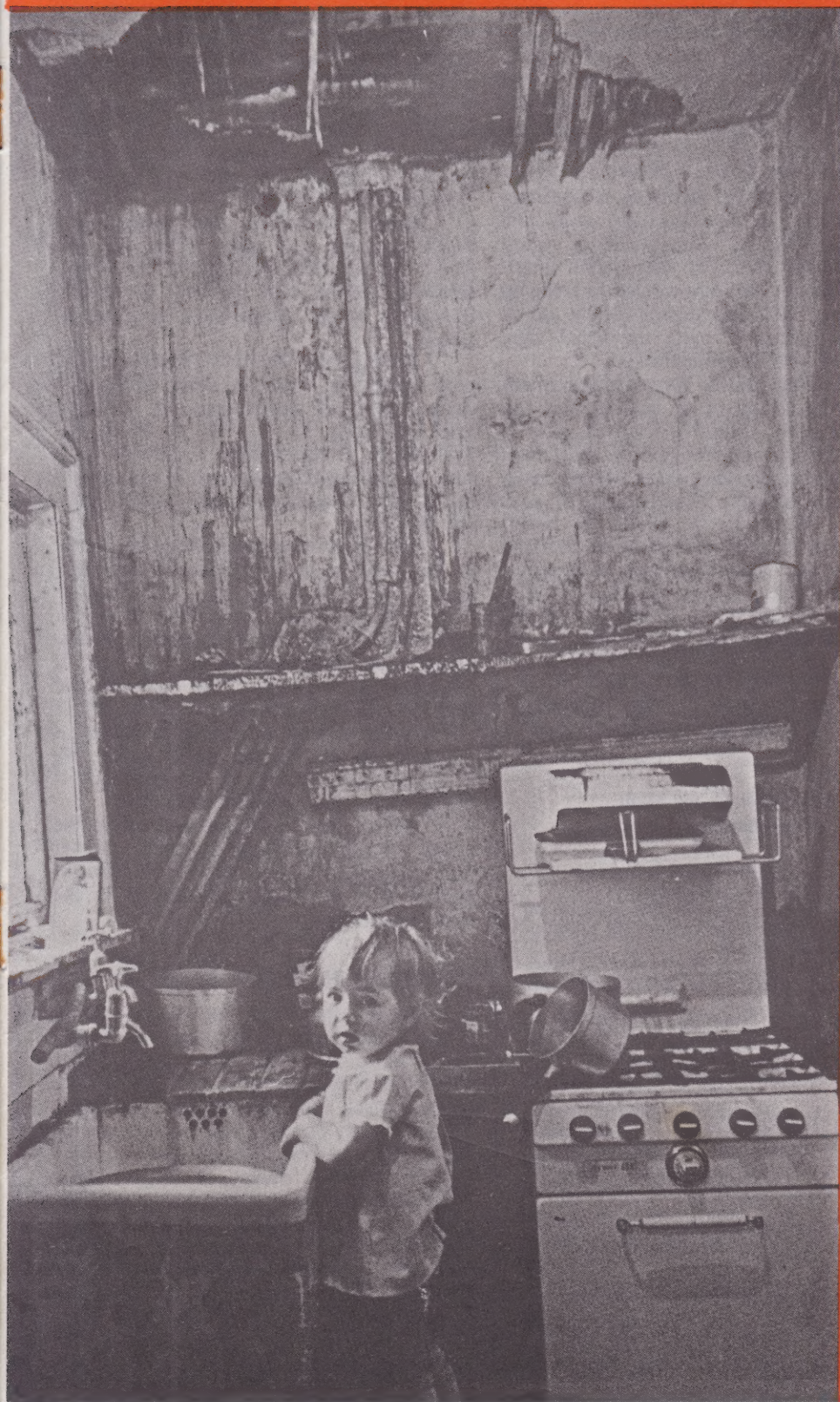


No. 54 July 1972

Spearhead

10p



HOUSING : **WHY OLD PARTIES HAVE FAILED**

(Page 8)

Nationalist comment

WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news

Ulster: 'Initiative' Flops

What we knew would happen has happened: the death toll in Northern Ireland has leapt up since the feeble Heath 'Initiative' and the imposition of direct rule through the person of William Whitelaw. Figures available at the time of going to press show that 17 people were killed and 272 injured as a result of terrorist activity in April this year. During the same month last year no-one was killed and 64 were injured. In the first fortnight of May 10 people were killed and 275 injured. In April of last year there were 27 explosions; last April there were 105 explosions. In the first fortnight of May last year there were 24 explosions; in the first fortnight of May this year 35 explosions. Since the middle of May this year there is every sign that the terror has increased.

As a result of the pathetic policy of the Westminster Government, the situation in

the Province has now entered a new and dangerous phase. The anger of the Loyalist population, controlled for so long, has inevitably erupted and Loyalist no-go areas are being set up and Loyalist defence squads being organised. There is every possibility now of the very thing happening that republicans have long prayed for: a confrontation between militant Loyalists and the Army. This has already taken place in small, isolated incidents. Present trends suggest that a much larger clash is not far off.

If it happens, it would not be surprising considering the circumstances. Westminster policy has played all along into the hands of those determined to end British sovereignty in Northern Ireland. First it totally fails to protect the lives and property of the Loyalist majority. Then when the Loyalist majority takes action to protect their own lives and property, troops are ordered to stop them. If this does not serve to drive the majority into the arms of the Republic, it certainly does promise to alienate them more and more from Britain. This would of course amply satisfy most of the sinister international powers that have helped to stoke up the flames. To them, getting Britain out of Northern Ireland is more important than getting the Irish Republic into it.

Mr. Craig and his Vanguard movement will be wise to say or do nothing that will serve this plan. There is a lot of good in what Mr. Craig has said, and his movement appears to contain some of the best elements in Northern Ireland. We would like to see it prosper. However, he would be better advised not to keep on harping on the UDI and separatist themes that seem to occupy a prominent place in his speeches. These themes are sheer music to the ears of the people dedicated to the destruction of

Loyalism in the Province.

Nothing is more necessary than for Ulster Loyalists to develop an understanding of the broader implications of what is going on in their Province and their part in the struggle of global power politics. Only by such an understanding can they avoid the pitfalls which the sophisticated apparatus of Communist conspiracy has set for them.

Clerical Humbug

The student riots in South Africa which resulted in energetic police action to restore order coincided almost exactly with the outbreak of massive protest in the Soviet satellite of Lithuania. The latter began when a young Catholic worker set himself on fire with petrol as a gesture for national and religious freedom. Following his death, hundreds of people roamed the streets of Kaunas, Lithuania's second city chanting "Freedom for Lithuania".

Police retaliation was savage, and violent scuffles took place. Then the Red Army was called in to suppress the demonstrations, which had swelled to several thousands strong. There were hundreds of arrests.

During these few days a shrill squeal of protest went up from the ranks of Britain's clergy, with just about everyone who was anyone getting in on the act from the Archbishop of Canterbury downwards. It jarred in our ears; it confronted us everywhere in the press; it secured massive amplification on television.

Was this protest directed equally against police action in South Africa and Lithuania, against arrests in Cape Town and Kaunas? Any rational person, uninitiated into the mysteries and taboos of leftist-liberal protestology would have expected so. However, it was not. It all followed one direction and that direction was southward. The fury of our sermonisers and moralisers was turned as one voice on Mr. Vorster and his police. We heard not a word echoing eastwards against Mr. Brezhnev and his police and army.

Perhaps we should be grateful to the clergy for again providing us with a reminder that compared to themselves the Pharisees of biblical days were mere apprentices in the art of hypocrisy.

What is a 'Fair Trial'?

In the big build up to the trial of Negro Communist violence-monger Angela Davis, the press of the world shrieked that she could not possibly get a fair trial because she was Black and a Communist. We agree, but for exactly opposite reasons to those put forward by the Press. We felt that there was not the slightest chance of Angela Davis being convicted by an American court at the present time simply because she was Black and a Communist, simply because the Press mounted a massive campaign before and during the trial to depict her as a latter day

S P E A R H E A D

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Joan of Arc.

As a result of the sustained efforts of the Press it became psychologically and politically impossible for any jury — Black, White or pink with purple stripes — to convict her, no matter what the weight of evidence. Thus her acquittal was simply a matter of form. The spectacle of nine members of the jury which heard her case toasting her at a private champagne party after the trial was a revealing touch of farce to conclude the whole insane situation.

It is said that the evidence against Davis was "circumstantial". It was established that she did buy the guns that were eventually used by Black Panther thugs to blow off the head of a Judge and slaughter other innocent captives during a shoot-out in San Rafael, California, two years ago. It was established that she was deeply involved — politically and emotionally — with the Black Panther murderer George Jackson, and that she had constantly incited him and his friends to "get used to the idea of shedding Pigs' blood" ("Pigs" being White police). It was established that she went into hiding after the San Rafael massacre.

Such evidence may be "circumstantial" — but Angela Davis was asmorally responsible for the murders which her Panther friends committed as if she had pulled the triggers on those guns herself. Her acquittal virtually guarantees the eventual outbreak of total race war in America. The moral responsibility for the rivers of blood that will flow then will fall fairly and squarely on to the shoulders of the Press who ensured that Angela Davis did not get a fair trial.

A Matter of Aptitude

What consternation over the findings of the National Child Development Study on the mental development of children! The Study, after exhaustive researches, costing a great deal of money, has come up with a fact which to nine out of ten people has always been obvious: that the child from a middle class home has a great advantage at school over its working class counterparts.

The study group has been most concerned to find the causes of this gross violation of the sacred principles of human equality, and has made great enquiry into a number of factors, such as housing conditions, size of families and differences in speech habits between home and classroom. Significantly, it has omitted any consideration of the most obvious factor of all: that different classes become precisely what they are — different classes — because of hereditary differences in aptitudes.

The so-called 'working class' can produce some brilliantly intelligent people, just as the so-called 'middle class' can produce some outstanding morons. But, talking in terms of broad averages, it is bound to be the case that the general intelligence level is higher in middle classes — just as it is very often, although perhaps not universally, the

case that one finds in working classes a higher average physical strength.

An education system based on justice allied to common sense, instead of leftist-liberal fetishes, would ensure that the opportunity was open to the brightest working class children to obtain the best schooling, but it would not insist that every working class child be well educated, either from the point of view of that child's natural attributes or from the point of view of the proper balance of society. The logical end of 'progressive' systems of academic recruitment is that with everyone well educated there would simply be no people left to operate the multiplicity of manual trades and menial tasks that are required for the economy to function.

Once education is freed from this egalitarian mania, the presence in school of children of the kind about which the NCDS is so worried — those who just don't seem to be able to 'make it' alongside their fellow pupils — will simply be taken as a sign that the education of such children has gone about as far as it can usefully go, or should go, and that instead of trying to turn nature on its head by forcing them forward in a world in which they will always be at a disadvantage, we should encourage them to follow their natural abilities by going out to work in the manner of their fathers, where they can do a good job and maintain their self-respect.

If it be argued that such a principle does not make allowance for 'late developers', i.e. children who have a high intellectual potential which is not shown at school age, the simple answer is that if these youngsters really have what it takes they will come to the top by their own efforts in time, if not at school then afterwards through the many opportunities of adult education that are available in this modern age.

Factors in Crime

Communist countries and Japan have so far escaped the crime epidemic which has created a sense of crisis in both developed and developing nations, a United Nations expert has said recently.

Mr. William Clifford, of the UN Social Defence Section, told a press conference that in the case of Japan the national culture and homogeneity of the country were believed to be factors in the relatively low crime rate.

He said East European countries did not cite their crime statistics, but the Socialist part of the world "did not share the sense of crisis."

This is all most interesting. A responsible United Nations official actually admits that in the case of Japan such things as national culture and homogeneity are factors in keeping crime down, yet in principle the defence by countries of these attributes is consistently condemned by the United Nations as 'racialism'.

As to the state of crime in the Communist countries of Eastern Europe, our good

UN friend admits that those countries refuse to provide statistics proving any rise or fall, but accepts that there is no rise merely because there is no official or public concern!

Has he never been told that nothing is ever publicly admitted in a Communist country which might suggest that things are wrong in that country, whether it be crime, famine or mass political discontent? Or is it that he has been told but does not want to believe it? If the latter, he is of course well suited to hold office in the UN, where faith in the perfection of Communist societies and in the honesty of their spokesmen is an indispensable credential.

Ingratitude

Changes in constituency boundaries that affect the Tory seat at Beaconsfield have produced a situation that has shown once again the workings of the Tory internationalist establishment.

Ronald Bell is an MP who has served the locality admirably for many years. He also happens to be a rare breed of Tory MP nowadays, a patriotic anti-Common Marketeer.

Therefore, instead of letting him stand for the new area, the Tories are trying to replace him. What ingratitude!

New Police Dogs?

The latest 'race relations' gem comes from the National Council for Civil Liberties, a crypto-communist body which has for many years been dedicated to making the job of law-enforcement more difficult in Britain.

The NCCL has of late been busying itself in the matter of relations between police and immigrants, and is most concerned at what it calls a "deteriorating" situation.

The public, claims the NCCL, must be prepared to pay for teams of "trouble-shooters" to run around acting as "mediators" between police and immigrants in order to improve relations.

Police recruits should be strictly screened on entry into the force so as to ensure that they had the approved views on immigrants and the multi-racial society.

Finally, the NCCL is most perturbed at the harm done to police/immigrant relations by the use of alsatian dogs accompanying police officers on some of their operations. "Immigrants from the West Indies and the Asian sub-continent," it says, "are not used to the sight of large dogs." The dogs, it claims, "create extreme panic in tense situations and are often unnecessary."

Dear, dear! As it is the fashion, when British institutions do not conform to immigrants' tastes, to demand that the institutions be changed, we can expect soon to hear that chihuahuas are being trained for use with police forces operating in large immigrant areas.



MAJOR-GENERAL RICHARD HILTON, D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C.

The National Front and National Defence

PART 4

GENERAL HILTON was educated at *Malvern College* and the *Royal Military Academy, Woolwich*. He served with distinction in the *First World War*, being wounded in action. After the war, he served in the *Indian Mounted Artillery* from 1924-30. From 1930 to 1933 he was a *Staff Captain* at the *War Office*, then he was in the *British Expeditionary Force* sent to Europe at the outbreak of *World War II*, as *Chief Instructor* to the *School of Artillery (Air)*. From 1941 to 1944 he was *Commander RA* in the *15th (Scottish) Division* and was again wounded in action. At the end of the war he was *Brigadier, General Staff* to the *Allied Liberation Forces* in Norway, then from 1947 to 1948 was *British Military Attache* in Moscow.

He has written several books, of which the best known is *IMPERIAL OBITUARY*. Others are: *MILITARY ATTACHE IN MOSCOW*, *INDIAN MUTINY*, *N.W. FRONTIER*, *NINE LIVES* and *THE THIRTEENTH POWER*.

PRESIDENT NIXON'S recent visit to Moscow achieved an agreement on nuclear armaments which has been proclaimed as a great step toward international peace. So it may be to a certain limited degree. But British patriots, anxious concerning our own economic and military weakness, must study this Soviet-American agreement with the same sceptical care that they would devote to the purchase of a horse, or a house, or even a pup.

Shorn of its romanticized trimmings, the agreement is simply a hard-headed deal between two great nations, who have been spending far more than has really been necessary or wise upon preparations for nuclear war. Earlier in this series I tried to explain that nuclear arms today have only one definite but limited practical value. Their possession by a would-be world conqueror might be fatal to the liberty of mankind unless the prospective aggressor's nuclear arsenal was matched by the protectors of liberty. Outbreak of a nuclear war is unlikely because it will bring about a global extinction, but — even without an actual launch of nuclear war — the mere fear of it is being used as a terrible psychological weapon. A monopoly of nuclear power

could give its owner (or owners) domination over the world.

Now suppose for a moment that there exist, both in America and the Soviet Union, groups of unscrupulous men, whose intention it is to dominate the world. The first thing that these conspirators cannot fail to notice will be the folly of continuing to build up costly nuclear armaments against one another if both these giant nations are pursuing a common purpose. All that they will need, from the pooled resources of both, will be sufficient nuclear power to brook no resistance from elsewhere. They would be all the more likely to come to this conclusion if technical progress in nuclear strategy has reached a stage when defence against nuclear bombardment is possible, but only at a staggering increase in costs. The first thing that the conspirators would say to each other would surely be "What is the sense in our respective countries incurring this crushing extra burden (of anti-missile defence) if our countries are going to act in alliance, and if no other power can confront us with a serious nuclear threat? Let us sign a mutual agreement not to embark on this crippling expenditure."

PROHIBITIVE COST

This is exactly what has happened. It is a fact that defence against intercontinental rockets can now be achieved by means of "anti-missile-missiles", but only at a prohibitive cost. It is also a fact that the new agreement's principal clause is a combined Soviet-American promise not to develop this expensive defensive system. Admittedly it cannot be proved that the "hawks" of both countries are collaborating toward world government under their joint suzerainty. But they are certainly acting as though this is the case. There is no disputing the fact that, in both countries, there are determined men — indeed immensely powerful men either politically or through great wealth — who fanatically believe in and work for the establishment of one World Government and for the abolition of national freedoms. We of the National Front, whose political creed is national independence, must therefore watch with unceasing care any developments of this nuclear "harmony" since it is extremely unlikely that our politicians will

bother about it.

What can we do about it? The first thing to do is to reawaken our nation as a whole to the dangerously defenceless state of our country in a world where armed might rules the roost from the fate of defenceless countries (such as Czechoslovakia) down to gangsterism in air-liners, on airports, in banks, and in Northern Ireland, an integral part of the United Kingdom itself. The second step is to counter the gutless whines of pessimists (the "what can we do about it?" types) by being ready with a proper answer to their spineless pessimism.

Of course we cannot afford to plunge into the mad nuclear arms race which has caused even America to call a halt. Nor do we need to do so. All we need in the nuclear field is to maintain a modicum of nuclear striking power ourselves, and to persuade a few other powers, who cherish national independence, to do likewise. There is safety in numbers. The one thing that free men must prevent is a monopoly in nuclear striking power.

But we must not advocate nuclear deterrence as the primary call upon our defence budget. Outbreak of actual nuclear war may well be unlikely, but continuance of war itself is only too certain. The present tendency for "sophisticated" weapons to price themselves off the market (a symptom of which is the Russo-American agreement) will extend to other excessively expensive weaponry. The I.R.A. have shown that you do not need an air force to rain bomb-havoc on a great city like Belfast. The coming tendency — not only for guerrilla forces but for the regular fighting forces maintained by governments — will increasingly be toward relatively cheap and simple weapons in the hands of determined fighting men.

If any great power (or pair of them) becomes a threat to human freedom, the correct answer for freedom-loving nations will be commando raids on a grand scale against the aggressor's tender spots (and every nation has such spots). Nearly a hundred years ago Great Britain and Russia came to the brink of war about Constantinople (Istanbul). Our national spirit was expressed in a music-hall song of the period:

"We don't want to fight, but by Jingo

Contd. on next page

IF there is one principle that survives as strongly in the British tradition as the separation of legislative and executive, it is the separation of political and military. Rumour now has it that there is growing concern that this principle may be in danger as a result of some things that have been said, and written, in high-ranking Army circles, and such concern was expressed in no uncertain terms in an article by Lord Chalfont in *The Guardian* on May 25th this year.

The immediate source of worry to Lord Chalfont was a book by Brigadier Frank Kitson, military commander in Belfast, called 'Low Intensity Operations'. In this book the Brigadier said: "Fighting subversion may . . . be right on some occasions, in the same way that fostering it may be right on others, and the army of any country should be capable of carrying out either of these functions if necessary . . ."

In other words, the army, far from being an unthinking automaton whose job it is to implement state policy purely because it is state policy and to protect the state purely because it is the state, is entitled to use its own discretion as to the matter and side, not necessarily always with the status quo, but with whatever party in a civil conflict it judges to be right. The army, to put it simply, is entitled not only to have an opinion on matters of political moment but to act upon that opinion in the same way as anyone else.

One can well understand people of the politics of Lord Chalfont, i.e. very orthodox leftist-liberal, reacting with alarm to such an assertion. And so indeed he did. "Brigadier Kitson . . . is treading on very dangerous ground," he observed, "and there are signs that others . . . are prepared to follow him."

DEPRESSED

The others, according to the article, were officers reported by a *Times* newspaperman during a visit to the U.K. Land Forces H.Q. in Wiltshire. One of them, a brigadier, was convinced that two-thirds of the B.B.C.'s graduate trainees were known Marxists; another, this time a major-general, declared: "The more discerning of us are extremely depressed about the way things are going."

What concerned His Lordship was that

NATIONAL DEFENCE

(Contd. from previous page)

if we do,

We've got the men, we've got the ships,
and we've got the money too."

Once we get our national spirit back we could paraphrase thus:

"We've got the world's best fighting
men and a means to get them through."

In a later instalment I hope to suggest what these means could be.

JOHN TYNDALL

THE Army AND Politics

Answer to a liberal

these officers were expressing themselves, not privately in the mess, but publicly in lectures held under official army auspices. It constituted, in his eyes, a grave violation of the rule that the Army should keep out of politics.

Indeed maybe it did, as also did the statement of Brigadier Kitson. But the great question is whether, in this day and age, that is such a frightful thing.

Merely because throughout modern history the Army has had no political role in Britain, it is not necessarily an axiomatic truth that the political soldier is an evil in himself. He is only so in the rulebook of liberal mythology that has been the guideline of British statecraft through that period that has happened to mark the greatest contraction of Britain's world influence and power.

If it is argued that military men should be denied influence in national political affairs such as is, in theory, the right of every adult man and woman because of the special power they command and the fact that that power might be open to abuse, precisely the same could be said of newspaper-owners, broadcasters, book-publishers, trade-union leaders and many other elements in society with large organisations and/or money at their disposal. All are able to bring pressure to bear on national policy which is beyond the ordinary man-in-the-street with his one vote. Why is it considered especially dangerous for the Armed Forces to be a factor in politics but not dangerous for these other massive institutions to be so?

The liberal-democrat knows in his own heart the answer to this question, even if he is reluctant to spell it out. It is that the other institutions have within most of living memory been reservoirs of predominantly liberal and internationalist sentiment. The Armed Forces have not.

Whether Brigadier Kitson was fully conscious of it or not, what he was stating in his book was a very fundamental law of national survival: that in no nation is the state an end in itself and its protection therefore a self-evident duty. The state exists only by right of its usefulness as an instrument of the national interest and a

vehicle of the nation's destiny: when it ceases to serve this purpose, it becomes no longer sacrosanct; on the contrary, it requires that every patriotic citizen oppose it.

Who is to be the judge of when such a situation has been reached? The very obvious answer is that someone has to. And, if that is accepted, one may ask: why should the senior ranking soldier necessarily be any the less able a judge than the many other power-wielders and power-chasers in society who would lay claim to that right?

If, by a process so gradual and so evolutionary that it was noticed only by a few, Britain became virtually a Marxist state — not necessarily declaring itself so by open allegiance, but bit by bit adopting all the basic tenets of Marxism in the shaping of both its internal and foreign policies — it would be a state that ceased to have any identification with the national interest or destiny, therefore a state against which subversion would cease to be treason but would become its opposite — patriotism. In such a situation the decision of the Army to foster, rather than fight, subversion would be entirely right.

INTERVENTION IN GREECE

Just such a situation built up in Greece prior to 1967, and there happened what doctrinaire liberals everywhere regard as the ultimate of horrors: the Army intervened. All the signs are that this intervention has resulted in greater national unity and economic progress than that country has known for decades. This is not a proof that army intervention is in all instances necessarily good, but it is to many a proof that such intervention is not in all instances necessarily bad. Politics which include the military element, just as politics which exclude it, are to be judged according to whether they advance or do harm to national interests, whether they meet or frustrate national needs. Neither militarism nor liberal-democracy justify or condemn themselves by their own nature.

If there is increasing unease in the British Armed Forces as to the national situation, that only reflects a feeling that is widespread throughout the whole country, and in the present context of national fortunes is to be welcomed rather than feared. If we wish — as one must hope we do wish — our military leaders to be men with minds and initiative of their own, we would surely have reason to be worried if they were prepared to sit back and witness national catastrophe without a murmur of dissent.

There is as yet no sign that this dissent will overstep the bounds of the verbal. Lord Chalfont is very worried that it might. I am much more worried at the prospect of Britain slowly degenerating into a pauper nation, a moral and cultural slum, a nonentity in the world and easy prey for any would-be foreign conqueror.

"No one must lightly dismiss the question of race. It is the key to world history and it is precisely for this reason that written history so often lacks clarity — it is written by people who do not understand the race question and what belongs to it. Language and religion do not make a race, only blood does that" — Benjamin Disraeli.

IVOR BENSON

DISSECTING A RACIAL MYSTIQUE

A SUBJECT which has been made topical in a number of learned journals in the United States, following the publication of Professor Van den Haag's *The Jewish Mystique*, is the claimed superiority of the Jewish "intellectual apparatus" as a possible explanation of the truly astonishing predominance in wealth, power and influence of a tiny Jewish minority in the Western world.

We may be sure there is some truth in the claim put forward by Dr. Nathaniel Weyl and others that centuries of "selection for intelligence" has played an important part in the evolution of a Jewish race and nation with an exceptionally high average standard of intelligence and a truly remarkable dearth of fools and misfits.

We also know that the same "intellectual apparatus" works differently in different circumstances and in response to different stimuli, and we know, or ought to know, that the peculiar circumstances of the Jewish people, always a tiny minority in a human environment which they feel to be potentially hostile, must have the effect of prodding their minds into alertness and activity.

What we really want to find out is whether the present extraordinary disparity is the product only of a superior "intellectual apparatus" or whether there are other important factors involved.

How, for example, are we to reconcile the present apparent disparity in performance with the indisputable fact that the whole might of the West, the civilisation which has today spread its influence all over the globe, is essentially a product of the energy and creative genius of the Western European people?

How do we reconcile the present competitive inadequacy of the Western European with a recognition of the mighty powers of mind and spirit whose achievements in every field of human endeavour, especially in architecture, art, music and literature, represent to this day, after centuries of competitive striving, the highwater mark of human achievement?

We cannot hope to be able to understand the world in which we live and our own situation in that world if we are unable or afraid to try to find answers to questions like these.

We know also that there have been lengthy periods in history when the inferior status of the Jewish people has contrasted markedly with the power, confidence and brilliant achievement of the people among whom they dwelt; and we are not aware that such inferior status was ever attributed

to any inferiority of the Jewish intellectual apparatus.

GENETIC INHERITANCE

One part of the explanation of the apparent contradiction, we believe, can be traced to the well-established fact that the human mind can function in radically different ways. It can function solely at the service of the individual, when it fully deserves the description of an "apparatus". Or it can function almost entirely at the service of the community, when it is not so much an apparatus as a super-personal phenomenon, a sort of cyclonic funnel drawing to its centre and expressing in works the entire cultural resources of the race.

Western achievement has never depended on a high average of intellectual activity but more often on the exceptional performance of a few gifted individuals. Those who form the bulk of the population are then naturally inclined to coast along as comfortably as possible sharing and enjoying the benefits provided by the activated few, propping up and carrying along with them many who might otherwise fail to keep up, and carrying along with them also a genetic inheritance capable of throwing up more exceptional individuals when these are required.

This phenomenon of the exceptional individual is better known as genius, where the great tidal flow of race energy and will forces itself impetuously and turbulently through the narrow strait of the individual mind, too often at terrible cost to the individual concerned.

Only by an unusual accident of circumstances has the Western European brand of originating and pioneering excellence any chance of exhibiting itself today, one example of this being space travel, which calls for rare qualities of character as well as good "intellectual apparatus". This may explain the resentful and vindictive condemnation of the Moon Project by writers like Norman Mailer and newspapers of America's moneyed establishment like the *Washington Post*.

What it all comes to is that prevailing historic circumstances, including the almost complete domination of the economic motive in modern life, are as advantageous to the Jewish people as they are disadvantageous to the Western European people, depriving them almost entirely of outlets for the kind

of mental activity which has always been the secret of their greatness.

The disparity continues to widen as private-ownership capitalism degenerates at an accelerating pace into anonymous finance-capitalism. The "degeneration" refers, of course, to the fact that the displacement of private-ownership capitalism is one of the evil results of the betrayal by governments of one of their most important social responsibilities — that of preventing the emergence of concentrations of economic power large enough and strong enough to control government itself, all this being part of the process whereby the Western European whether in Europe or elsewhere, has been largely dispossessed of the control of his own destiny.

For this state of affairs the Western European has no one to blame except himself, because in making money and material possession the only measure of value, he created an environment and a complex of human relationships more advantageous to the energetic and self-reliant Jewish minority than to people of his own kind.

SOUL-SICKNESS

The results we see all around us. The essential Western European, whether he be an Englishman, a Frenchman, a German, an American or a South African, is afflicted with a form of soul-sickness which undermines his morale, stifles imagination and enterprise and inhibits mental activity in all its forms, an illness which naturally varies in its intensity according to personal circumstances.

Unable to be true to himself, he has become the victim of cultural and political distortion, the main symptoms as experienced by the individual being the lack of a sense of direction and purpose, in other words a haunting sense of the futility of existence, all concentrated finally in an intense desire, most keenly felt by young people, to kick over and destroy the prevailing order.

It is not enough, however, to say that the Western European is today afflicted with soul-sickness and to make an inventory of the symptoms and consequences of that sickness.

What we need, if we are to do ourselves any good is to gain an insight into the etiology of it, tracing with precision the nature of the distortion and the causes which lie immediately behind the symptoms. And

that means, before all else, knowing something about the political nature of Man. After all, how can we hope to be able to identify and understand a distortion of moral and political identity if we do not already possess in our minds a reasonably clear picture of the pattern before it was distorted?

The entire known history of the human race will confirm that man is essentially a social animal and that he needs, as one of the first requirements of his moral health, the security provided by a sense of community or sense of belonging, which is something he has never been able to find hitherto except in some circumscribed group or community made up of individuals much the same as himself.

DUAL CODE

Inseparable from such a pattern of existence which has persisted through millenia and is shared by the greater part of the animal kingdom, is a dual code of attitude and conduct clearly designed by nature to preserve that pattern — inside the group, amity and co-operation and mutual sympathy (even if spiced with a little competition between the individuals composing it); towards all those outside the group, an attitude of indifference which can harden into hostility and conflict, as circumstances dictate.

The individual living in such an environment is never morally confused. "These people," he says to himself, in effect, "are my people. These I can trust and they can trust me. I help them and they help me." He draws a deep-rooted sense of security from the knowledge that there are people joined to him by a shared set of interests and obligations. Operating from such a firm base of security, he is prepared to risk his life, nay even willingly sacrifice it, giving his all to the group from which he derives all.

What the individual then calls his "conscience" is part of the psychological machinery required to ensure that he always maintains towards other individuals in the group, or towards the group as a whole, a code of attitude and conduct calculated to serve the best interests of the group and of all the individuals composing that group.

The moral and political distortion which afflicts the people of Western European origin can thus be ascribed to the obliteration of the ancient boundaries separating groups of self-consciously similar people and their absorption and intermingling in larger political units.

HORNS OF A DILEMMA

The individual, saddled with a psychology which is the evolutionary product of millenia of experience, now finds himself on the horns of a dilemma. Drawn or

forced into a heterogeneous human environment, he brings with him, and cannot be parted from, a deep-rooted need for a **homogeneous** human environment. The psychology of the dual code has been built into the cells of his body and brain.

But how, in a heterogeneous society with its strange new matrix of relationships dictated by an economic ordering of society, does he distinguish between "us" and "them", between those who belong with him and those who don't? Even more painful is his dilemma when he finds himself in a greatly expanded political unit which includes people widely different in race and life style, in some cases not even sharing with him the same language?

The result for the Western European individual is inner conflict and confusion. His responses, instead of being simple and clear-cut, as they would be in the simpler form of society whence he emerged, are mixed up in such a way as to produce psychological disturbances, including guilt feelings and a weakened morale. The individual is divided within himself and his creative and intellectual potential greatly reduced, likewise his capacity for effective combination with other individuals of his own kind.

INNER DIVISION

The trouble does not end there — far from it! Society itself shows signs of deep inner division as the many soul-sick individuals tend to cluster together according to the way in which they seek individually to resolve their dilemma of a dual code which has ceased to work, giving rise eventually to two major groupings which we can identify with the terms **Right** and **Left**.

On the **Right** are those who hope to find salvation in the re-establishment of smaller, more homogeneous units of humanity in which the psychology of the dual code can once again be made to work freely; or, at any rate, resist all those influences tending towards the creation of still larger, more heterogeneous political units, culminating even in the possibility of a one-world state.

Conspicuous among those on the **Left** are individuals in whom intellect has been developed at the expense of instinct, and who now seek salvation in an imagined world in which all people will be equal and undifferentiated and in which mankind's primordial heritage of a dual code can be replaced with a single code of universal amity and brotherhood.

Thus a conflict which originates inside the individual is transferred to society itself, even dividing families, and creating a situation which any alien minority can exploit to its own advantage.

We cannot know how all this is going to work out in the years ahead, but we do know for sure that the psychological dis-

turbances which arise out of efforts to apply a single code of universal amity and equality in a two-code world which no one can change, constitutes a form of soul-sickness which has everywhere reduced the moral and political potential of the Western European people and has created conditions highly advantageous to a small Jewish minority which has never allowed itself to be separated from its ancient two-code psychology.

KEY TO THE RIDDLE

The key to this unique minority advantage is a system of institutionalised learning, reinforced by religion, which makes it possible for the Jewish people to preserve an intensely self-conscious racial and national unity in **dispersion**, whereas for others national and racial unity have always depended on geographical boundaries. Indeed, Jewish race-consciousness and nationalism have become all the more intense for having been confined entirely to the mind.

The science of anthropology has had to be falsified and smothered to a truly astonishing degree to prevent information of this kind being universally known and understood. As we have pointed out before, many of these sciences whose purpose it is to help man to understand himself — anthropology, psychology, genetics — are in the same state of eclipse today as were astronomy and other sciences in the Middle Ages, and for the same reason: that their findings threaten the foundations of existing power structures, whether these be religious or political or financial.

It may, therefore, come as a surprise to some of our readers to learn that what is written above has long been known by scientists and thinkers who have managed to remain loyal to the highest details of Western intellectual courage and honesty.

Whole volumes could be quoted, of which the following, from the writings of the late Sir Arthur Keith, world-famous anthropologist and former President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, is only a tiny sample, and must here suffice:

"Another mark of race possessed by the Jews must be mentioned. Their conduct is regulated by a 'dual code'; their conduct towards their fellows is based on one code (amity), and that towards all who are outside their circle on another (enmity). The use of the dual code, as we have seen, is a mark of an evolving race. My deliberate opinion is that racial characters are more strongly developed in the Jews than in any other Caucasian people.

"My anthropological colleagues, under the spell of ethical ideals, have done Gentiles and Jews an ill-service by giving euphonious names to vulgar things. They have assured

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THE BRITISH ECONOMY has been fighting a running battle with unemployment, shortage of houses, low wages, high taxation, and fall in the value of money for many generations, but the rate of deterioration has increased in late years, irrespective of which party has been in power. Our conviction is that the basic cause is known perfectly well; it lies within the financial system; there is a deliberate policy of keeping the public in complete ignorance of this cause, which may be known only to a few.

The general knowledge of this matter would revolutionise the financial situation, relieve the stresses, change the attitude to unemployment from one of difficulty to one of great potentiality for good, reduce the clamour for exports, remove the worry about the balance of trade, and make possible a huge rehousing scheme for the whole nation without taxation. It would eliminate the economic need for joining the Common Market — in fact, there is no economic argument for going in, and no case for further borrowing of money abroad, and no case for allowing foreigners to provide capital for British industry.

This knowledge is surrounded by a mystic

RACIAL MYSTIQUE

Contd.

the Jews that they are not a race but only an 'ethnic group' kept together by having a religion in common. They also have assured all the other Caucasian peoples that they are raceless, and that hence all the animosity which arises between Gentile and Jew is an artificially fomented form of hysteria. With the best intentions in the world, professional anthropologists have succeeded in hiding from the world the nature of its running sores. If these sores are to be cured, they must be exposed freely to the surgeon's scrutiny, and have their proper names given to them." (*A New Theory of Human Evolution*, pp. 390, 391).

OPPORTUNITY

Political commentators and analysts who decline for one reason or another to probe below the surface for causes of what is happening in the world today, so far from making any contribution to public enlightenment, are only helping to thicken the fog of confusion in which millions of the soul-sick flounder.

We have said it before, and we say it again: A strong sense of group identity, pride of race, nationalism — call it what you will — gives people a strong sense of purpose and direction which renders them almost totally immune to the culturally and morally subversive influences which are rampant in the Western world, all utterly destructive of the health and happiness of mankind.

We have a marvellous opportunity in Southern Africa of infusing a rich national spirit in our young people. Our whole history and Christian civilisation point the way.

Mr. Ivor Benson is the Editor of the highly recommended newsletter BEHIND THE NEWS, P.O. Box 3145, Durban, S. Africa.

A.M. WADE

Labour Rejects Solution to House Problem

fence which is scrupulously avoided by all politicians, economists, the mass media, civil servants, and trade union officials, even in the heat of argument. Thus all public debate is reduced to a charade wherein the pursuit of a solution that is known is conducted on rules which forbid its mention. This provides the security which is prized in some quarters, the certainty of inflation, success in pressing the arguments for the Common Market, continuity of borrowing from those who specialise in producing money. The opinion of the people no longer matters — parliament knows best, and we are all now Internationalists! But this was not always the case.

In 1924 the Labour Party published a three volume work entitled 'The Book of the Labour Party' in which the leading personalities in the Party expressed their opinions. Two will have to suffice to prove the point at issue.

Walter M. Citrine (later Lord Citrine), Assistant Secretary, Trade Union Congress wrote on the subject of 'Unemployment'.

He reminded us of the struggles of mankind to overcome the problems of nature which often threatened the means of subsistence but now the problem has changed. 'It has been left to the Scientific twentieth century to reveal the phenomenon that man may starve because they have produced too much.' (We know that enlightened legislation since his day has removed the extreme hardship of unemployment, but the human tragedy is still there. He is making the point that in a situation where society has unsatisfied needs, and unemployment there is something basically wrong. He ascribes it to capitalism).

In a later passage Citrine becomes more specific. In analysing the cause of this anomaly he says: 'The credit system has been attacked. The power of extending and restricting credit should unquestionably be in the hands of the community so that it would no longer be at the arbitrary command of the bankers. In a rationally organised society, so long as there remained one human being with whose reasonable needs had not been satisfied, there would be useful work still to be done.' (Own emphasis.)

The full text shows that the community is always short of the money necessary to purchase the whole of production. In economic jargon, the effective demand is deficient.

It is an amazing thing that so able a thinker appeared not to comprehend that the solution lay in increasing effective demand to balance consumption with production. Money in the modern sense is a book keeping entity (or rather nonentity) costing nothing, but requiring proper usage and control. But more of that later.

'MORE AND BETTER HOUSES' BY GEORGE HICKS

The writer of this excellent chapter deals with this vexed problem which still exists in our land. His words possess a wisdom not prevalent these days when obsession with finance obscures the physical reality and we all fall victims to superstitions of pavlovian origin. 'Non essential industries have no right to exist on its workers poverty.' Its capital should be diverted to better channels. If we say that as a community we cannot

afford to house our people according to modern standards of health and civilisation, we say that all the amazing progress in productive power during the last century and a half has been futile except in the interests of those, fewer than five million of our population, who enjoy a home standard of reasonable convenience and comfort.'

The author then deals with the financial side and shows that no less than half the economic rent is attributable to interest charges on the loan capital. The final figure for rent and rates is far in excess of the ability of the worker to find. It was planned by the Government to build 170,000 houses a year costing about £500 each. Mr. Hicks states that the State will be burdened with taxation amounting to £80 or £90 million per year, against which the income from net rent would be set. He then makes this remarkable statement which contains a truth more rare than moon dust in this age, and of infinitely greater value if understood and acted upon:—

'An alternative is the use of national credit. The following abstract of proposals put forward by a recognised expert, Mr. Montague Fordham, may be worth serious attention ...'

PROPOSALS FOR THE USE OF NATIONAL CREDIT, BY MONTAGUE FORDHAM

'Under the present anomalous system of finance, financiers are able to intervene between the national sources of credit (the accumulated and potential wealth of the nation represented by the State) and the workers who are in need of it, and to make a levy (interest charges) which constitutes, in the view of many economists, a private tax. This procedure is or has been at various times dispensed with in Czechoslovakia, France and U.S.A. for various classes of development of national importance.'

The quotation then goes on to explain exactly the procedure for carrying out the programme under which 90% of the cost is borne directly by the Treasury in issuing Certificates through the present banks, the remaining 10% to be taken up by local shareholders. 'The resulting new wealth to cover the credit is said to eliminate any danger of currency inflation.'

Here then is the solution of the housing problem and with it a large part of the unemployment problem, for new houses need the services of countless trades. The principle is applicable to all nationalised industries.

We see therefore that in the three volume work entitled 'The Book of the Labour Party' published around 1924 lies the explanation of the rise of national debt which has prevented programmes of expansion which could and should have been financed on national credit, at no cost to the taxpayer. The mystery is, why has the Labour Party failed to act on this enlightened understanding of national finance, which alone holds the secret of national progress and salvation?

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THE PEOPLE REJECT THE MARKET

These are results of votes taken in 16 varying places in Britain on whether the British people wish to join Europe. The results were collected together by the Anti-Common Market League, 79b Iverna Court, London, W.8. They indicate the people's opinion and they show why the Government has refused a referendum.

"No British Government could possibly take this country into the Common Market against the wishes of the people."
RT. HON. EDWARD HEATH, MBE, MP ON ELECTION FORUM
27th MAY, 1970

"Nor would it be in the interest of the Community that its enlargement should take place except with the full hearted consent of the Parliaments and peoples of the new member countries."
RT. HON. EDWARD HEATH, MBE, MP, PARIS, 5th MAY, 1970.

Whilst the Government has so far refused a National Referendum on the Common Market, some constituencies have been given the chance to vote in polls conducted by secret postal vote.

Constituency	Date	Yes	No	Size of electorate	Percentage Voting
Lowestoft	July 1971	7,123	17,537	72,320	35%
Brentford & Chiswick	July 1971	2,613	5,459	32,709	22%
Macclesfield	July 1971	7,435	13,865	72,965	32%
Hexham (Town)	July 1971	1,034	2,826	7,374	52%
Middlesborough W.	Oct. 1971	8,483	19,256	59,105	47%
Wellingborough	Oct. 1971	11,757	27,443	80,616	48%
Bexley (7 representative Wards)	Oct. 1971	1,983	4,889	19,555	36%
Gloucester	Oct. 1971	13,120	17,406	61,229	50%
Beckenham	Oct. 1971	3,757	3,587	60,874	12%
S. Bucks (part)	Oct. 1971	10,309	13,645	51,650 (part)	47%
Eye (sample every 10th household on electoral roll)	Oct. 1971	2,195	4,580	10,469 (part)	65%
Bury St. Edmunds (sample every 10th household on electoral roll)	Oct. 1971	3,703	6,250	13,979 (part)	72%
Sudbury & Woodbridge (sample every 10th household on electoral roll)	Oct. 1971	3,517	6,436	14,084 (part)	73.5%
Banbury (sample every 10th household on electoral roll)	Oct. 1971	1,965	3,956	8,885 (part)	61%
Maidstone (sample every 10th household on electoral roll)	Oct. 1971	1,685	2,832	8,452 (part)	52.1%
Hastings	Oct. 1971	3,472	11,592	55,297	27.6%

Almost every local poll has shown a large majority against joining the E.E.C. The local polls were all conducted by post — except for Beckenham where 4 polling stations were opened and Hastings where 17 polling stations were opened. There were independent scrutineers present when the ballot envelopes were opened.

The National Opinion Polls sampling the whole country during October tell the same story — the people are against joining the E.E.C.

Poll	For %	Against %	Don't Know %
Gallup	32	51	17
Opinion Research Centre	34	50	16
British Market Research Bureau	35	52	13
Harris	30	49	21

Britain's Future Potential

WHAT A REBORN NATIONAL WILL CAN ACHIEVE

SOMETIMES it is necessary amid the darkness and gloom surrounding our national condition to take stock of our assets and remind ourselves what it lies within our power to achieve as a nation in the times to come. This is particularly so when almost every commentary on the present has to carry with it the odour of bad news. A journal such as our own does not exist to cater for people who wish to live in a state of perpetual euphoria; it exists to present in cold black and white the realities of our position as a nation. Its appeal is to the sober and the serious, to those with the strength of mind to look harsh facts in the face. No comment that it may make on contemporary Britain, therefore, could picture the state of things as other than very bad. However, what sustains us to fight on through such bad times is a belief, not wishful but based on cool assessment, that the British nation *does* have a great future in the world.

This article aims to explain the basis for that belief by examining Britain's potential for development in the context of international power-relationships.

Through the quarter-century through which we have just been living Britain has been under the spell of what we might call the Super-Power Hypnosis. In scarcely any age of history before this one could such a hypnosis have prevailed: the intelligence of statesmen was usually too great to accept mere statistics as a basis for estimating the power potential of nations. Not so today: dazzled by statistics, our modern 'experts' make the assumption that only the United States and Russia, and potentially China, have the right to be considered 'great powers' in the full sense that that term is understood. Land area, size of population and industrial output — together with present military resources on paper — are the criteria for this assumption. Little heed is paid to such factors as cohesiveness and race-quality, which in turn determines national intelligence and character and shapes national will.

Here is where America, for all her strength on paper, has not yet proved her mettle as a 'super power'. A chronic lack of cohesiveness within, due largely to enormous ethnic mixture, deprives her of the will to win a war such as that in Vietnam which she should easily be able to win with the economic and technical resources at her command.

The same lack of a natural cohesiveness is evident in Russia, as the Germans proved in the last war. Germany, then a country of only 40 per-cent Russia's population and a tiny fraction of her land area and natural resources, would certainly have beaten Russia had it not been for massive armaments supplied to Stalin by the Western powers and the fact that a large part of German forces were deployed in other theatres of war. The German successes were achieved in large measure by exploiting ethnic divisions in the

Soviet Union and turning the large non-Russian population against Moscow. Had this policy been followed right through, instead of being abandoned at a certain point, Germany might yet have won, despite the other factors mentioned.

A degree of cohesiveness is maintained today in Russia only through the political will of an iron dictatorship. This is much weaker than a natural cohesiveness coming from the instinct of the people themselves.

When these things are considered, it may be appreciated that powers in the Middle and Cruiserweight divisions that have a high race-quality and at least potentially high cohesiveness and will can prove stronger than those in the super-heavyweight class that consist of amorphous masses of uncoordinated humanity, a large part of which lacks race-quality of the highest order.

The 56 millions of the United Kingdom (minus one or two million recent arrivals of alien stock that cannot without too much trouble be resettled overseas) represent one of the most homogeneous, and thus one of the most naturally cohesive, of the major ethnic groups in the world. The minor variations between the regional types in our country are as nothing compared with the massive ethnic divisions existing in Russia and the U.S.A.

HIGH INTELLIGENCE

It is doubtful whether there is any nation in the world in which a higher average intelligence exists, except possibly communities of British stock overseas such as that in Rhodesia. Intelligence tests given to U.S. Army personnel during World War I showed that those of Scottish origin obtained the highest ratings and those of English origin the second highest. This is not necessarily a completely accurate reflection of the genetic pool of intelligence in Scotland or

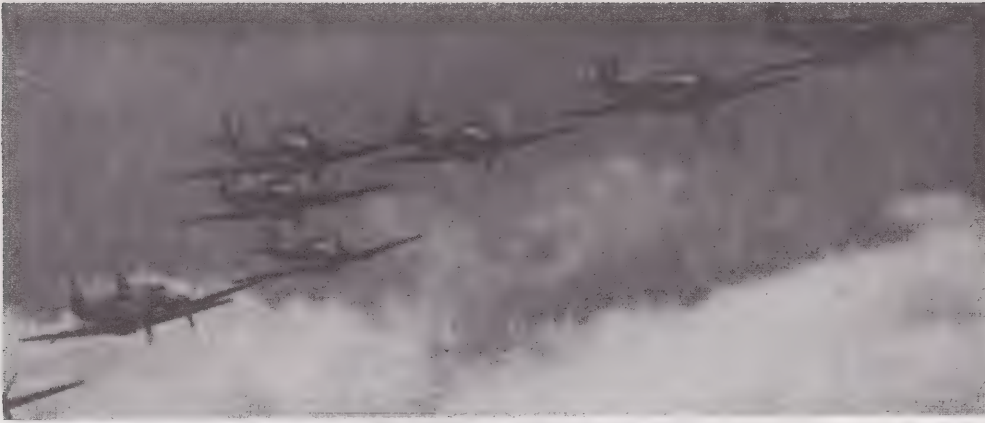
England today in comparison with other countries, but in view of the fact that a great cross section of Scots and English migrated to the New World it is not likely to be very far out.

The *Daily Mail Year Book* has each year published a list of the most important scientific and technical inventions in the history of mankind, and any look at this list will confirm that a greater number of inventions have come from the British Isles than from any other single country. These inventions include a great many of recent occurrence, which suggest that emigration has by no means taken away the cream of our population, as is sometimes supposed. Such facts may be taken by some people to prove more than they do prove, but at least it cannot be disputed that they prove the existence of still enormous reservoirs of brains and talent in our native population — brains and talent whose works, unhappily, other countries have often been quicker to exploit to their advantage than Britain has itself.

Brains and talent would never have earned for the British the position of eminence that until recently was theirs were they not matched by immense qualities of character, courage and toughness. It is not an accident that by far the greatest number of pioneers of the newer frontiers of the world, in the Americas, in Africa, in Asia and Australasia, have been men, and often women, of British stock. Napoleon testified that, given decent generals, the British fighting troops were without superior in the world. A century later many leading Germans, even including Hitler, admitted to the Briton's martial qualities. Foreigners have found our civil population no different. Walter Page, the American ambassador in London during the First World War, said of the people around him in the city receiving every day news of the death of their close ones: "Not a tear have I seen yet. They take it as part of the price of greatness and of Empire . . . It isn't an accident these people own a fifth of the world . . . they outlast everyone else when war comes . . ."

These observations are not quoted in any intended spirit of bombast; it is simply necessary to recall them in an age when the British people's faith in themselves has been so woefully undermined by their writers, commentators and political leaders that a national inferiority complex has become the habit of the day.

The gross under-estimation of our present and future possibilities as a nation stems very largely from the hangover from which we are now suffering as a result of our retreat from Empire, and this is due to a totally distorted view of what that Empire represented in terms of real power. Here



BATTLE OF BRITAIN FIGHTERS
Symbolic of British Qualities in War

again hypnosis by statistics is to blame. It is the same mentality that today assumes the future to belong to America, Russia and China on account of a purely statistical estimate of power which assumed world-dominance by the British Empire on account of its huge reservoirs of non-European manpower, and therefore because this manpower can no longer be counted upon thinks that the power-potential of Britain has shrunk to a fraction of what it was.

ONLY WHITES RELIABLE

In fact the First World War proved the nonsense of this type of thinking. When it came to the crunch, it was the White manpower of the Empire, mostly of British origin, that alone could be counted on to supply armies in any way representative of its numerical potential. Only a tiny fraction of the vast non-White domains of the Crown counted in the war effort.

It so happens also that it was in the lands inhabited by Whites that the greater part of the enormous natural resources of the British Empire resided. In fact the territories containing all the hundreds of millions of coloured subjects represented a power that was more moral and psychological than tangible or real. It has been an immense moral and psychological blow to the British to find themselves in this age without an Empire in the sense that they used to have one. But when proper criteria of power are considered this huge mass of subject humanity may be seen, like the diverse ethnic groups in Russia and the U.S.A., to be more effective as a hindrance to cohesiveness than as a supplement to real strength.

It is indeed the White element in the former Empire that really matters. What has been a setback to us is not our loss of a great multi-racial labyrinth of territories vaguely described as 'Colonial Empire', but the decline in British influence and British sentiment among those populations linked to us by flesh and blood.

The great task confronting us in the future is to try and win back this influence

and sentiment by a reorientation of policy here in the United Kingdom. We will not do so by offering to our kinfolk overseas any concept that places them in a position of colonial status in relation to Britain — that was merely a phase in their growing up that has long passed. What we can offer them is an alliance of equals, drawn together in trade, defence, and possibly in the course of time a closer political relationship, based on kinship of blood.

Of these countries, New Zealand is still almost purely British in the composition of its people. Australia and Rhodesia are so in the greater majority. In Canada the British element is the dominant population group. Only in South Africa is there a British element that does not exercise decisive power.

Contrary to what propaganda may tell us, these countries are by no means happy at the roots with their present trend of alienation from Britain. Canada fears absorption by the United States, which was never a serious danger when her bonds with Commonwealth and Empire were strong. Australia and New Zealand have not opted to be bound economically to Asia or America; they have been forced in those directions through abandonment by ourselves. South Africa and Rhodesia do not at the moment have the best reasons for loving Britain, but their ostracism by such a large part of the world leaves them in a position of being only too glad to avail themselves of preferential markets within the boundaries of a great power, particularly one with which they have a long tradition of mutually beneficial trade.

In all these cases openings exist for the reestablishment of bonds if only the will is present in Britain to pursue them. What could result would not be an Empire along the old lines, but something much stronger in real terms: a community of nearly a hundred million White people, of which about 85 per-cent would be of British stock and about 90 per-cent English-speaking. In aggregate this would not fall so very far short of the reliable population-groups of Russia and the U.S.A. and would represent a genetic pool

unexcelled anywhere. Its cohesiveness would be a natural one, and not dependent on any coercion — which would be impossible anyway. It would be foolish at this point to try to rigidly predict what precise structure such a grouping would take, to say that each member's relationship to it would necessarily be the same or even to pretend that every country mentioned could be counted upon to take part. What is presented here is not a blueprint but merely a rough sketch of the field of possibilities that lie open for the future destiny of the British race. Success in even half of the field would open up a new age of splendid opportunities and challenges to a reborn people.

MAKING BRITAIN FIT FOR TASKS

However, the primary job confronting us before any of these aims can be brought near is that of making the British nation fit here at home for any great global task or mission. This means an entire transformation from the weak, sloppy liberal type of society in which we live, with its emphasis on the most unheroic, selfish, materialistic values, to a society in which the qualities of real manhood are once again on the upgrade, in which discipline is no longer a dirty word and in which better living standards are sought, not as ends in themselves, but only as means to a higher participation in life and greater material strength to meet the real challenges of future history.

It means the realisation of a social order in which the perpetual conflict of diverse factions and interests within the nation is no longer accepted as a natural law of life but a single national interest becomes the priority of all.

It means a new type of political leadership which is not valued according to its soothing speeches and its dexterity in the art of inter-party intrigue and point-scoring, but which is respected and followed because it dares to call forth from the people qualities of sacrifice and hard work, because it sets to the nation goals which demand effort rather than give to the nation hand-outs which court popularity; a leadership which above all **wills** the British people forward to the achievement of greatness and strength by the recovery of faith in themselves and their ascending star.

Such a transformation must be achieved by British methods and in harmony with the British tradition, not by the grafting of alien ideologies onto our body politic; it must grow from out of our British soil and draw its inspiration from the British past.

It must nevertheless be radical in its departure from the existing order of things, revolutionary in the new values that it embraces.

Whether we are a great force in the centuries to come or merely a tired relic of past glories rests on our willingness to face this fact with courage and grasp the only recipe for renewal of life. **J.T.**

THE AFRICANS, bless their status-symbol briefcases, have saved Rhodesia from a relapse into barbarism — at any rate for the time being. By shouting “No” at the Pearce Commission hearings they prevented the British Government from meddling in the internal affairs of the country and mounting a crash “educational” course, designed to establish superficial qualification for them to be accorded parity in the Rhodesian Legislature — parity being the device used elsewhere in Africa to make smooth the path to majority rule and with it the end of orderly government.

Not that the Africans had the slightest idea of what they were doing. This was proved when one of the Pearce Commissioners asked gatherings of Africans, after they had roared their rejection of the Home-Smith Agreement, whether they favoured African majority rule. Having been exhorted by their leaders never to say anything but “No”, they gave the same resounding answer!

The truth, of course, is that the African, sure-footed and at home in the bush, is hopelessly lost — as are most Europeans — in the legal jungle of constitution-making. The difference is that whereas there are Europeans percipient enough not only to understand the main clauses of an agreement but also to read the often cunningly deceptive small print, the Africans have no such guide and rely on demagogues interested only in the trappings of power and who literally have no clue about the workings of a sophisticated Western-type government.

It is not clear what results these leaders expected from turning down the Home-Smith scheme, which in the middle and long terms would have been much to their advantage and ruinous to the interests of the Rhodesian Europeans. They may have been blithely optimistic enough to suppose that the United Nations would sweep to their rescue and instal them in power, complete with Cadillacs and vast loans from the World Bank. If so, they have been disappointed.

SACRIFICING RHODESIA'S FUTURE

Disappointed, too, is Prime Minister Ian Smith, who badly wanted accommodation to be reached with the British Government, even if it meant sacrificing the Rhodesian future for the short-term advantage of seeing an end to sanctions. The only explanation which makes sense is that he had begun to find the pressures upon him from the Financial Left insupportable. Any doubts about the Agreement entertained by the stauncher and clearer-sighted elements of the Rhodesian Front were reinforced when they discovered who their leader's new allies were to be. Harry Oppenheimer, the South African multi-millionaire and backer of its Progressive Party, declared that if he were a Rhodesian he would vote for the Agreement. The multi-racial Rhodesian Centre Party, whom he probably also backs, made clear that it supported the agreement and Bashford, its Chairman, flew to London to demonstrate the fact. What could such alliances mean if not that Rhodesia was to be sold down the Zambezi?

It so happens that the last time I talked to Ian Smith I sought confirmation of my feeling that all was not well with the Right-Wing of the Rhodesian Front, which showed what to me were obvious signs of disquiet. The Prime Minister disagreed. He told me that the next task was to woo the Centre, whereupon I said I thought the elections showed that the Centre had not only been wooed but won. Then I put the cardinal question. “Is it possible, sir, that when you speak of wooing the Centre what is really involved is the wooing of the Financial Left?” On the instant his private secretary sprang up to say: “I hate to remind you, Prime Minister, but you are ten minutes late for your next appointment.” That, I think, gave me my answer.

In a conversation the same morning with William Harper, at that time Minister for Internal Affairs, I mentioned a certain sentiment which I had heard attributed to him and asked him whether it was true. His denial was vehement. “I would

A. K. CHESTERTON

Three Cheers for the Africans!

Black ‘No’ Stops White Sell-out in Rhodesia

never say a thing like that,” he assured me, and added with emphasis: “But the Prime Minister would say it. He is a liberal.” Thus the Africans, it seemed were not the only people who were being misled. Naturally we must all have sympathy with Ian Smith and his Government in their desire for an accommodation with Britain, but not at the cost of a Rhodesia a few years hence turned into a typical African political zoo, with the Europeans eliminated and the decent Africans tricked by political monkeys, and terrorised by political beasts of prey.

That this fate has been temporarily averted is due, as I have said, to the regimenting of Africans so that their show of unity led to the negative finding of the Pearce Commission. The regimentation was done so thoroughly, however, that it taxes one's credulity to the uttermost to believe that it was master-minded by African organisers. Who actually planned the campaign against the Agreement?

The question takes us into deep waters and even then can as yet produce no more than a speculative answer. It is well known that the abandonment of imperial responsibilities by the European powers in Africa and elsewhere has not been accompanied by the elimination of financial imperialism, which has been intensified with the widening of the scope for economic exploitation. When the Belgians were kicked out of the Congo, for instance, it was difficult to ascertain whether the Rockefeller interests were backing the march into Katanga or bolstering its defence, or doing both things at the same time. The one certainty is that control passed from Brussels to New York.

In Southern Africa the Anglo-American interests are dominant, which in effect means the over-lordship of the Rothschild-Oppenheimer complex. (It is reliably reported that a member of the Rothschild dynasty spent a weekend at Ian Smith's farm about the time of the Pearce Commission's arrival.) However, when not closing ranks against a common threat, the various factions of the

Money Power fight with some ferocity among themselves to win this or that sphere of influence, and there is reason to think that just such a battle is taking place over Rhodesia.

ECONOMIC WAR

It will be remembered that one of Harold Wilson's first acts on achieving office in 1964 was to declare economic war on the Smith government. Wilson's adviser on overseas affairs was Sigmund Warburg, the international banker and architect of the plan for Britain's dropping her East of Suez role. Rothschild, on the other hand, has been entrusted by Heath with refashioning pretty well the entire Whitehall administrative machine, despite his “Socialist” convictions.

Now the House of Rothschild is firmly established in Southern Africa through Anglo-American and De Beers, which own almost everything there is to be owned in that part of the world, whereas the House of Warburg is seen there in the role of challenger. Could it be the Warburgs who organised the under-cover African assistance to the Rothschild-Oppenheimer plan, otherwise known as the Home-Smith Agreement? The idea, which I am sure would not be derided by such realistic experts on Africa as Ivor Benson and Denys Brown, is intriguing. If it be anywhere near the truth, the Warburg clan was the unwitting friend of Rhodesia, but let not that fact deprive the witless Africans of the three cheers they earned through their invincible stupidity in saying “No”.

What is the moral? For Britons, as for Rhodesians, it is that unless some way be found to bring the activities and amok-runs of the Money Power under national control there can be no future for either of them or for Western civilisation. The present writer has devoted many years trying to hammer home this truth throughout the British world. He wishes *Spearhead* every success in the continuance of the only fight which today has any meaning. It is well equipped for the battle.

THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

This swift decline in British vigour at home and the failure to exploit the empire were not owing to some inevitable senescent process of history. They shared a specific cause. That cause was a political doctrine; a doctrine blindly believed in long after it had ceased to correspond with reality.

The doctrine was liberalism, which criticised and finally demolished the traditional conception of the nation-state as a collective organism, a community; and asserted instead the primacy of the individual. According to liberal thinking a nation was no more than so many human atoms who happened to live under the same set of laws. From such a belief it followed that the State, instead of being the embodiment of a national community and its purpose, as it had been under the Tudors and the Commonwealth, was required to dwindle into a kind of policeman, standing apart from the national life, and with the negative task of keeping the free-for-all of individual competition within the bounds of decorum.

Liberalism, like evangelical religion, flowed from a late eighteenth-century intellectual spring. Like evangelical religion again, it was a manifestation of the middle-class mind and arose with the middle classes before 1850 and with them prevailed. Indeed liberalism and evangelical Christianity were head and tail of the same idealism, often espoused by the same persons, as in the case of Richard Cobden, and fuelled from a common reservoir of moral passion.

Correlli Barnett: THE COLLAPSE OF BRITISH POWER

FROM the 1st April 1973 Britain will begin to enjoy one of the first "benefits" of entry into the EEC, namely, Value Added Tax (VAT for short). It will replace Purchase Tax and S.E.T. to become Britain's main form of indirect taxation.

VAT is a tax on the consumer. Many items in the shops, which most of us would regard as necessities, will become dearer as VAT is imposed on them. Others, mostly luxuries, e.g. fur coats and jewellery, will become cheaper because the rate of VAT will be less than the present Purchase Tax. VAT is therefore regressive, it will favour the well-off by making luxuries cheaper and will make life harder for the common man, trying to keep pace with inflation and falling wage levels.

What is VAT and how does it work? As suggested by its name it is a tax levied at every stage where value is added to the product or service liable to the tax. This will usually happen when the goods are sold. The tax uses what is called an "input credit mechanism" to avoid tax being charged on tax. For example, a manufacturer may sell goods to a wholesaler and charge VAT on them. The wholesaler will resell the goods to a retailer and will again charge VAT on them. However the amount of tax the wholesaler will remit to the Government is the difference between the two. In effect, the tax the wholesaler bears is on the value he has added to the goods. The tax the wholesaler pays on the purchase of the goods is called his "input tax" and the tax he charges to the retailer his "output tax".

At the moment there are two rates of tax envisaged, a 10% rate on most things we buy and a zero-rate which will be applied to such things as food and exports. "Zero-rating" should mean that there will be no elements of input-VAT in the price of the goods. They should be entirely free from VAT. Other items will be exempted from VAT. This means that the firms dealing in these will not have to charge output tax on their sales, but they will not be able to claim back any of the input tax they have paid.

COMPLICATED

You can see that this new tax will be inordinately complicated, both for those who will administer it and those who will be liable to pay it. Compared with other forms of indirect taxation, it will be very expensive to collect. It is expected that up to two million businesses will be registered as VAT traders with the Customs and Excise Department, which will administer the tax. This compares with the 70,000 businesses which at the moment pay Purchase Tax. VAT is expected to bring in £1,500 million per year — only slightly more than the combined receipts for Purchase Tax and SET. Yet, the cost of collection is expected to go up three times.

VAT has also come to be known as the "rogues charter". This is because of the

experience of its operation in the EEC countries, particularly France. VAT is the adopted form of indirect taxation in the EEC countries. Italy has been unable to introduce it so far because of administrative difficulties. It almost broke down in Holland when it was first introduced there. In France firms have set up in business to manufacture bogus "tax-invoices". These invoices are used by fraudulent firms to claim bogus tax inputs and so pay less tax. Other firms, such as bogus exporters (zero-rated) set up in business to claim repayment of tax using these bogus invoices as evidence.

This article has been written for SPEARHEAD by a senior officer of H.M. Customs and Excise. His name is not published as it would certainly result in the loss of his job if it were known to his employers.

In France tax-fiddling is a national pastime, but rogues in Britain are no less adept. As the rogues run rings round the law, the man in the street will find many things becoming more expensive as VAT is imposed on them. According to the Finance Bill, now before Parliament, everything supplied by way of business will be subject to the 10% VAT unless it is zero-rated or exempted. The exemptions relate to services, most of little concern to most of us. Zero-rating applies to sales of petrol, gas, electricity and so forth. At the moment it also applies to food. But, since it is the aim of the EEC bureaucrats that all VAT regulations will be harmonised and since VAT is charged on food in the EEC countries, it follows that in the near future, VAT will be charged on food. The Tories may claim that they will put pressure on the other EEC countries to remove the tax from food. But can we

CALLING STUDENTS

It is intended this year to set up a national organisation for the promotion of the National Front in universities and other centres of further education.

The National Front is at last, after much frustration and setback, beginning to make progress in Britain's universities and other centres of higher education. Hitherto this has been the weakest area of support in the country, but in the last year or so many fine recruits have been made in these quarters, although no organisation has yet been set up for the promotion of NF student activity.

THE MENACE OF V.A.T.

believe them? They have adopted this ill-conceived bureaucratic tax without a second thought. Further, they have taken great pains to make it follow the EEC Second Directive (which laid down the VAT system) almost to the letter.

STARTED WITH LABOUR

Neither can Labour politicians claim that they are anti-VAT any more than they are anti-EEC, for the serious consideration of VAT began in 1967 when Labour was still in power. The Socialists have to go through their shadow-play of "opposition" for the benefit of the watching public.

The tax will not just be imposed on goods but on services as well. For the first time haircuts, motor car repairs and a great many other services which many of us would regard as necessities will become taxable. "Finance" however will be exempted, thus all the money-creating activities of banks and international financiers will be free of output tax.

VAT is just the first of the many unnecessary and un-British measures which will be forced on us as a result of Edward Heath's deception over the Common Market. The VAT legislation is at least receiving the close scrutiny of Parliament (for what that is worth) and some of the more ludicrous aspects of VAT have been brought into the open. For instance fish and chips eaten on the premises will be taxable while those eaten out on the pavement will not! However there are many thousands of EEC regulations which will have the force of law and will be put into operation once we are in the Common Market. Neither Parliament nor the people of this country will have any say in this at all.

It is now planned to set up such an organisation this year and to make an all-out effort to win further support among students. To this end, it is intended to hold a special student conference and seminar at some date during the summer recess.

The NF office already has the names of several students interested in taking part in this project, but in case there are any who might be missed, will all those interested please contact Headquarters immediately. Recent graduates will be welcome as well as those currently studying, as it is desired to pool all available knowledge and information on student politics. Those taking part will later be informed of the exact time and location of the conference.

THE DISPOSSESSED MAJORITY

by Wilmot Robertson (Howard Allen, Box 76, Cape Canaveral, Florida 32920, U.S.A.) \$7.95 (£3)

The United States in the post-war period has given birth to a new school of political thought of very high quality, and it is true to say that most of the best English language books which shed light on contemporary political problems have, with one or two exceptions, come from there. *The Dispossessed Majority* is the latest of an impressive line, and bids well to be classed as one of the best.

The author's theme is the racial struggle in America in all its political, economic and cultural ramifications. He divides the population of the United States into 'The Majority', in which he includes the Northern European ethnic groups who have been predominant in the building of the country (British, German, Dutch, Scandinavian, etc.) and 'The Minority', by which he means the rest, the later arrivals in the New World (Southern and Eastern Europeans, Asians, Negroes, Puerto Ricans and Jews).

The book provides a mine of information to show how The Minority has by degrees come to be the controlling power in America by virtue of its disproportionate influence in the mass-media, in the law, in high finance and in politics, to the point where the American Majority have become almost inferior citizens in their own land.

This situation has not come about by any superior performance in the fields vital to the maintenance of Western Civilisation, industry, technology, creative art, statesmanship, etc., but is due essentially to the strongly developed race sense and racial will-to-power of the Minority groups, which militantly unite to promote their own interests, while the Majority remains divided and politically apathetic.

What we have in America, says the author (and this finds a familiar echo on our side of the Atlantic too), is Minority Racism as the driving power in national affairs. "At present world-wide movements are afoot to abolish racism. But . . . far from being abolished anywhere, it is becoming intensified everywhere. All that is happening is that one form of racism is being replaced by another . . ."

MINORITY RACISM

Mr. Robertson correctly identifies Minority racism as the driving force behind Marxism, contemporary liberalism and every modern manifestation of revolution on the left. Ludicrous political, economic and social panaceas are offered to humanity, not because it is seriously thought by their promoters that they will work, but only for their use in undermining the traditional ethos, values and institutions of the Majority race. "The absurdities, fallacies and contradictions of Marxism, Freudianism, the

REVIEWS

AMERICAN VIEW OF THE RACE STRUGGLE

equalitarian anthropology of Boas and contemporary social democracy," the author says, "are not important in themselves. What is important is how and why they have been developed and synthesized into the most unbending intellectual absolutism since medieval scholasticism."

While it preaches one thing for the Majority, it (the Minority) practices precisely the opposite. Hence its own power and the Majority's weakness.

Considerable space and research is devoted to showing how ancient Majority, that is Northern European, institutions have been perverted to serve the very opposite ends for which they were first created. Liberalism, which crystallised as an expression of the free spirit of Northern European man in revolt against superstition and dogma has been transformed into the greatest of modern superstitions and dogmas. Democracy, devised for small and homogeneous societies with a high intelligence level as a means of resisting tyranny, has in large, heterogeneous societies, containing millions of primitive intelligence, become an instrument of the worst possible type of tyranny. The rule of law, an admirable principle in the former type of society where revolutionary elements scarcely existed, has become an impediment to peace and order in the latter society precisely because it ties the hands of authority in dealing with the numerous revolutionary elements who threaten the survival of society.

BIOLOGY OF REVOLUTION

One of the most important chapters of the book is that entitled 'The Biology of Revolution'. In this chapter the nexus between revolution and Minority racism is firmly established with a wealth of historical fact. The same theme appears in a later chapter dealing with American relations with Russia. The role played by a Minority race in the Russian Revolution is made clear, but it is maintained that Russia moved, with Stalin, out of this phase. "The triumphant minorities," the author says, "... so talented in undermining the old state, find their revolutionary gifts of little avail in organising a new state . . ." The same may be said of the doctrines that go to undermine states and prepare them for revolution. Those doctrines are of little value once the revolution has been made and the new power elite is installed; they are soon replaced by the very

principles previously opposed: authority, hierarchy, discipline and patriotism. The revolutionary doctrines become, as with Russia, strictly for export. They are used as a weapon of the eternal international power struggle — to undermine the strength of one's rival in relation to oneself.

LEVEL LOWERED

It is a pity to find a book of such quality lowering the level of its case towards the end. This is the unfortunate tendency where the author attempts to prophecy his country's future role in the world. British readers must appreciate when they reach this point that the book is written by an American and primarily for Americans. As such it fulfills the need to give to the writer's countrymen a special image of themselves and their future that will serve as a compensation for the desperate national condition described and as a spur to patriotic action. Mr. Robertson dreams of a 'Pax Americana' — which he compares favourably with the 'Pax Britannica'. It will be interesting news to other Westerners that what they have been living under for the past quarter-century is something other than a 'Pax Americana' and that the benefits of such a Pax to Western Civilisation are better (indeed one tenth as good) as those of the British one! As for Britain, she is dismissed as "an exhausted little island", whose ability to fight is "open to question" — a statement which is more likely to amuse than enrage those ex-servicemen who fought and won in Malaya a type of war not dissimilar to that in Vietnam without desertions, mutinies, drug-addiction and emotional breakdowns among the troops.

The author knows plenty about Anglo-Saxon Americans but little about their British Motherland. So does he know plenty about Europeans as a race but little about Europe. Europe must unite, Common Market style, with Germany as its leader, while the United States takes over Canada (and presumably the rest of the British Commonwealth too). It is all a bit of a let-down after the excellent material that has gone before, but the reviewer hopes that this incursion into silliness and arrogance will not repel British readers from what is otherwise a very worthwhile book. It would be a shame to ignore a message which has much good advice for us merely because in its perorative stages it plays to a gallery that is not our own.

MORE HELP NEEDED

Nobody enjoys asking people for money, and the Editor of this journal is no exception.

This is why *Spearhead* has endeavoured to cut down to the barest possible minimum the financial support that it has requested from its readers. People often ask us how, with the subsidies and circulation that we have, and the fact that we have no income from advertisements, we manage to regularly produce a journal of this size. The answer is, of course, damned hard work on the part of our staff, often in the late hours of the night, to minimise the work that we have to pay to have done commercially. One important example of this is the artwork — pasting up of columns of print, headings, etc. — which is done entirely by the Editor.

The Editor, in addition to his duties in the production of *Spearhead*, is also, as many readers will know, Deputy Chairman of the National Front — a post which has always carried considerable responsibilities.

The National Front has reached a point at which it is necessary for these responsibilities to be expanded so that some burden may be taken off the shoulders of the Chairman, John O'Brien. At the same time, other demands on NF funds mean that it is not possible for the Deputy Chairman to be paid. All his time to the movement must be given on a voluntary basis.

To make this possible a way must be found to pass on to others many of the tasks connected with the running of *Spearhead*. More voluntary help can be obtained to cope with some of them, but not all of them.

If the Editor is to give adequate time to his duties as Deputy Chairman of the NF, it will be necessary for the main part of the artwork in preparing *Spearhead* to be done commercially, thus adding to our monthly bill.

It is estimated that for the remaining 6 months of this year this addition to our bill will be in the region of £80.

Most of our readers will appreciate that the cause of *Spearhead* and that of the National Front are the same. It is hoped therefore that they will answer this call for an extra £80 to cover our expenses for the remainder of 1972 in order to make the Editor free for National Front work.

During the last month donations to the *Spearhead* Fund have totalled £23.00. This means that with an additional £80 to raise we need for the remainder of the year the sum of £129.00.

All help will be welcome. Please send your contribution to: *Spearhead*, 50 Pawsons Road, Croydon CRO 2QF, Surrey.

N.F. BRANCH HELPS OLD COUPLE

A fine example of practical social service was recently provided by National Front members in the Lancashire area. Mr. and Mrs. Heather, an old Blackburn couple, wrote to area organiser Walter Barton, saying that they had been Labour supporters all their lives, but that the house they were living in was in a dangerous condition. They had appealed to local Labour councillors many times for help, without any success.

Mr. Barton and local NF council candidate Kevin Currie went to see the couple in their house. It was a two-up and two-down house with a wooden lean-to kitchen. They were eating and sleeping in the front downstairs and forced to cook on an open fire. Whenever heavy vehicles passed the house, the fire bars fell out onto the hearth. The stairs were propped up with two bricks to keep them straight and were practically impossible to climb. There was a crack in one wall beginning in the back bedroom and opening to six inches at the bottom of the stairs. The bedroom walls were leaving the joists, and there was a bulge in the back bedroom wall directly over the lean-to kitchen that could have collapsed at any time and killed anyone in the kitchen.

Mr. Barton and Mr. Currie took up the case with Blackburn health authorities. Mr. Barton appeared on Radio Blackburn's Phone Forum and described the plight of the Heathers. Under questioning he got Councillor

Beetham, one of the local Labour representatives, to admit that the house was dangerous and that nothing had been done about it.

Within a few days, under pressure from the NF leaders, the council took action and allocated to Mr. and Mrs. Heather a new house in the centre of the town.

The NF therefore achieved for the old couple in just three weeks what Labour and Liberal councillors had failed to do over a period of 7 years.

MANCHESTER N.F. ORGANISE FUND- RAISING SWIM

We take this opportunity to again remind readers of the fund-raising swim planned by Miss Suzan M'Kenzie, of Manchester Branch. Suzan aims to swim 72 lengths of a local pool, for which members and supporters are being asked to sponsor her at the rate of £1 a length. When the swim is completed, the £72 will go to NF funds. All those prepared to help in this scheme should send their names and addresses (and £1s) to Mr. Walter Barton, Manchester Branch Chairman, at 23 Ashmoor Road, Manchester M22 6FD.

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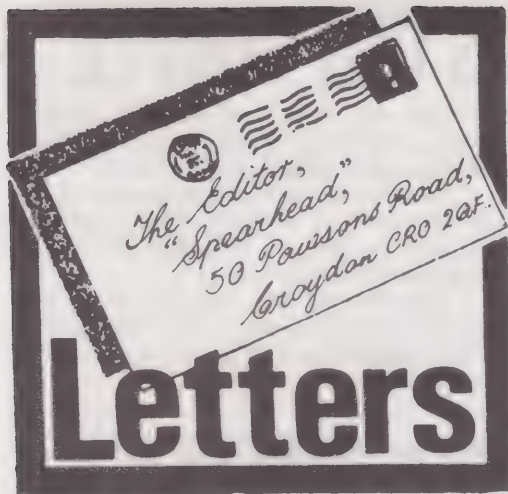
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SIR: It was opportune that you published in your last issue the excellent letter from Mr. Harold Soref, MP, to the *Daily Telegraph*. This letter drew attention to one of the most glaring inconsistencies in the propaganda of the Left: its hysterical call for the cutting down of population in this country and its strident opposition to anyone who suggests that population problems might be helped by the prevention of further immigration.

The intellectual and moral somersaults performed by the Left will always be a mystery to people unless they have properly grasped the underlying strategy behind leftist propaganda. That strategy is nothing less than part of a war against this country and against the other great nations of the civilised world, a war fought, not with weapons, but by destruction or paralysis of all a nation's vital arteries of life and strength. Leftist propaganda is, in other words, simply a weapon in a world power-struggle. It follows the most elementary rule of war, i.e. that that which weakens your opponent is good and right and that which weakens yourself is bad and wrong. If this is understood, it can easily be appreciated why in a hundred different ways what the Left preaches and promotes in non-Communist countries is not only not practised, but ruthlessly suppressed, in the Communist world.

Nothing is more pathetic than to see wet-eared youngsters eagerly picking up and proclaiming left-wing ideas as if they represented the very last word in enlightenment, and at the same time displaying an insufferable intellectual arrogance towards those unwilling or unable to imbibe this 'enlightenment', while in fact all they are doing is blindly furthering international power-aims of which they have not the faintest conception.

D. G. MAYHEW
Southampton

SIR: Sadism, Pornography, Filth, Perversion, apparently unrestrained, is being broadcast and shown in our country today. London

has rapidly become known as a world centre for the pornographer — not to mention the drug peddler.

What does all this amount to? The answer is, nothing under present conditions. This whole filth market is only part of a much more serious disease than most people realise. It is only one sign of a sick and dying community which, if it wants to survive, will require a surgical operation.

If a society wants standards then it must fight for standards. Unless our leadership is sound we cannot hope for anything. A political pervert in Parliament is in the same category as a pervert who makes money from smut shows. A smooth race-pervert on the BBC is in the same category as a pimp in Park Lane.

It is plain that things will get much worse before they get better. What is needed is a whole regenerative process in every field.

GRAHAM JONES
Wednesfield, Staffs.

SIR: I write to you on a sad occasion. Today in Londonderry I witnessed the British Army use two water cannons and numerous rubber bullets on the Loyalists of Ulster, as they held on high the Union Jack.

Some Loyalists marched onto the Craigavon Bridge to show other Loyalists numbering 3,000 who stood at the other side that they had the full support of Loyalists all over Ulster. The 3,000 were prevented marching across because the Army had aided

and abetted the IRA by making the bridge a no-go area in a predominantly Loyalist area.

Vanguard leaders were soaked in purple dye, and rubber bullets were fired at them as they appealed to the crowd to disperse. The Union Jack was ruined with dye and several rubber bullets passed through it. The British Army has allied itself with the IRA by its actions against its friends in Ulster.

It seems almost funny: Her Majesty the Queen troops the colours in London, while her forces in Ulster attack her loyal citizens who hold high the Union Jack.

On the way home on the bus I was attacked by some of the "We want peace at our price" minority. An elderly lady had to be treated for injuries to her eyes. The window of the bus was smashed by a boulder thrown by a member of the minority.

God save us from the consequences of decisions made by weak politicians, who have surrendered to terrorists.

What I have told you is all fact can be seen by those who really want to know the truth.

Please do not print my name and address if you publish this letter, as I prefer to live and fight another day.

HOUSEWIFE,
Dundonald, Belfast

(Editor's note: We publish this letter as it typically reflects the feeling of British Loyalists in Northern Ireland. Of course the Army was acting under political orders and could not be blamed for what happened — as we have said to the lady in our reply.)

LETTER OF THE MONTH

Spearhead publishes the best letter to the press on National Front policy every month. Send your cutting to us not later than the 15th. of the month. You could win a £1 Nationalist Books voucher. This month's winner (below), was published in *The Stockport Express*.

The Rev. Arthur Connop, commenting in your columns on Christian Aid "This World" writes that it is up to the western world to help alleviate suffering and distress which is present in many areas.

Voluntary work on a large scale is envisaged in an effort to relate this islands affluence to the poverty which rules in other places, and mention is made of attempting to lower the birth rates of the populace of these "places"

The Rev. Connop knows that attempts have already been made re the above, but success despite the gimmickry of free hand outs in certain gifts, have eluded the attempts, this particularly so in India.

When one realises the millions of people now existing, particularly in China, India and Africa, and add to that their ever growing populations, we should wonder at the end product, eventually to be faced by us all.

In a recent TV programme,

China with its hundred of millions was visited. A representative of that country's Government, despite an annual increase of 13 millions in that land hotly disputed the possibility of over-population.

In Britain, there are approximately 54 million, so I do hope and trust that these broad British backs are preparing themselves for a little added weight for the future.

When one realises that there are still many sufferers in our own land including the

mentally sick and retarded, plus the physically incapacitated and neglected O.A.P.s. and old and infirm ex-service personnel, etc, then I strongly believe that the pitiable existence of the above, among many others should be looked at more keenly and aid directed to these people with the belief that Charity should start at home.

K. S. WALKER
Stockport Branch
"National Front"

53 Shaw-road South,
Stockport.

Trouble shooting

Beware the 'Easy Way' Merchants

Nationalists should be prepared to welcome genuine converts from all other political parties — Conservatives, Liberals, Labourites, Fascists and Communists — but should beware of granting them access to sensitive positions, or nominating them as election candidates until a suitable period of time has elapsed for their loyalty to be ascertained.

For some reason, many Nationalists feel that careful vetting is only necessary in the case of converts from the Left — but equal care should be taken over "ex-Conservatives".

Shortly before the British Campaign to Stop Immigration announced its list of candidates for the recent municipal elections in Bradford, a man with a Conservative background joined the Campaign and expressed a willingness to stand as a B.C.S.I. candidate. His offer was accepted in good faith. Then, two days before polling day the man wrote to the Bradford daily evening paper asking that it publish a plea to the electorate not to vote for him as he had come into possession of "information" about the B.C.S.I. which caused him to resign from it.

The "information" quite clearly did not exist, for the man refused to give any substantiating details to justify his veiled smear, nor would he even agree to discuss the matter at a private meeting with the Campaign Chairman Mr. Jim Merrick. The paper happily complied to his request and published on its front page a big "Don't Vote for Me" story. This clever stunt undoubtedly had a bad effect on the morale of the B.C.S.I. voters in all wards of the city.

It will be remembered that the NF intervention in the local elections in the London Borough of Wandsworth had the effect of driving many Tory Councillors into adopting a more patriotic stance on the question of race relations, for fear of having an NF candidate put up against them.

The NF Branch in the next-door Borough of Streatham has been growing steadily in recent months, and it is clear that the Streatham Tories are anxious to neutralise its influence. At a recent meeting of the local NF Branch a lady official of the Streatham Conservative Association was in attendance. After giving vent to gushing praise to NF policies, she expressed the intention of joining the movement.

Hoping that she had established her *bona fides*, and believing that her Tory connections had impressed the local Branch

most mightily, she set about trying to persuade the Branch members that the best way to promote the NF's policies was **not** to put up candidates in elections where Conservatives were also standing!

When Branch officers pointed out that Conservative Governments were at least as responsible for the Coloured Invasion as the Socialists, that it is the present Conservative Government's intention to drag Britain into the Common Market, and that patriotic elements *within* the Conservative Party clearly do not have the slightest influence with its leadership, the good lady stormed out of the meeting growling with disappointed rage.

If the Tory infiltrator had been a bit more subtle, or had she not had to contend with experienced Nationalists, she might have ended up on the Branch Committee — or even higher in the movement. She may not have been the first Tory to try this trick. She will not be the last.

Others may have been a bit more successful and even now be working to persuade the less politically experienced or easily downhearted members of the attractions of taking the easy way out, of the quick successes "sure to come" from "being respectable" and "keeping in with the Right People".

Nationalists! Be on your guard against such elements. You did not join this fight because you thought it would be easy. If there were an easy way to change our country from its present course, the National Front and similar groups would not have come into existence.

The fact that sustained attempts from the so-called Left and the so-called Right are being made to infiltrate us, subvert our members, disrupt our organisations and deflect us from our goals, is a sure token that however slight our progress may sometimes appear to be, our enemies resent the progress we are making in many quarters, and fear our potential. So we must tighten up and become more professional.

Our 'Christian' Country

Eight year old Jimmy Martin of Leicester has no legs and only one arm. His parents claimed a Social Security grant of £4.80 per week because Jimmy needs "day and night" help. Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary for Social Services personally intervened to refuse the grant because "Jimmy does not need help while he is asleep".

Britain is supposed to be a Christian country.

On the same day Sir Keith Joseph announced his decision not to help Jimmy, a Bill was introduced into the House of Lords to provide for the legal recognition of polygamous marriages contracted outside the United Kingdom. This Bill received support from all parties and from Church of England Bishops. The purpose of the Bill is to enable Coloured Immigrants to make claims on the Social Security for all their wives, should they have more than one.

The message is clear. If you are an Alien and refuse to conform to the moral traditions and legal statutes of our nation, do gooders will rush about to alter British law in order to help you soak the British taxpayer. But if you are a limbless British child born of British parents, Ministers of State will personally intervene to prevent you receiving essential help.

Britons are second class citizens in their own country. If they don't take effective action to assert their rights and the rights of their children, then they are more crippled than little Jimmy and will be kicked into the gutter of history by more virile races whose will to fight for survival has not atrophied.

Student Pranks?

Elsewhere John Tyndall discusses the interest the Army is taking in the political scene. There are doubtless many reasons for this development, but the appearance of an anonymous document entitled *Our Turn Next* which is being circulated among revolutionary students in at least one university may be one of them:

"Molotov cocktails can be one of the guerilla's most important weapons. It consists of a glass container filled with petrol, though thickeners such as motor oil or soap may be added to modify burning characteristics.

"The simplest ignition mechanism is a rag saturated with petrol and stuffed in the mouth of the container. The handiest container is a one-quart beer bottle with a rubber screw cap. A suitable wick, a couple of strike-anywhere matches and a small piece of sandpaper as a strike surface may be taped to the neck of the bottle, so that one may store any number of these weapons for immediate use.

"The guerilla merely has to remove the cap, douse the wick, stuff it in the neck of the bottle, ignite it and hurl the 'cocktail' at the target. Standardisation of components and mass production offer the considerable advantage of increased reliability . . ."

A student prank? We shall see.

MARCH & MEETING

Saturday, July 22nd

THEME:-

STOP IMMIGRATION

MARCH BEGINS:-

**SPEAKER'S CORNER
MARBLE ARCH
LONDON W.1.**

4.30 p.m.

MEETING BEGINS:-

**CONWAY HALL
RED LION SQUARE
LONDON W.C.1.**

6.30 p.m.

**MEMBERS OF ALL ORGANISATIONS WHO FEEL
STRONGLY AGAINST IMMIGRATION WILL BE
WELCOMED TO THIS MARCH AND MEETING**

SPONSORED BY:-

National Front

FREE SPEECH DEFENCE COMMITTEE

Why All Should Help

In our last two issues we have made appeals to people to support a fund set up by the Free Speech Defence Committee for the purpose of paying the legal expenses involved in a prosecution of two patriots by the Race Relations Board. Although these two men both happen to be members of the National Front, the Free Speech Defence Committee is a completely non-party affair and has already received the support of a number of people outside the NF. What is at stake is not any National Front interest but the right of British people, belonging to any organisation or to none, to speak and campaign freely on the burning issue of immigration and race that menaces the whole future of our country. On the last occasion that such a prosecution arose the defendants concerned were members of another organisation, the Racial Preservation Society. Nevertheless, most other patriotic groups, including the National Front, gave their full support to the raising of money to fight the case — because, as with the present one, it is the issue of Free Speech on the race question that is at stake, and that affects all British people who care to make themselves heard in the interests of their country.

Because of the successful conclusion of the previous case (the defendants were all acquitted and the race relations industry dealt a severe blow), it was considered only sensible to launch the present legal campaign under the same name so that the common objectives and the continuity of the two campaigns would be underlined.

It is a matter of great regret to us that certain people who played a worthy part in the previous campaign of the Free Speech Defence Committee have thought fit to withhold support from the present campaign. This, apparently, is on account of past quarrels involving, among others, the two present defendants and one person prominent on the Committee.

We of *Spearhead* feel that, whatever the rights or wrongs of these past quarrels, they are not relevant to the present issue, which has nothing to do with personalities. The issue is one of free speech for British people in their own land. It is an issue that affects us all. If the two present defendants are convicted under the infamous Act, a precedent will be set for the future which will result in no-one who wishes to speak out on immigration being safe. This is the express intention of those behind this prosecution. It is our opinion therefore that all British patriots have the duty to stand by the two defendants with all the power and support they can muster.

N.F. MAKES BIG IMPACT IN LEICESTER

With Union Jack flags fluttering at its head, a column of nearly 250 National Front members marched through Leicester on Saturday 3rd June in a demonstration to demand an end to Coloured Immigration and the institution of a repatriation programme. The demonstration clearly had the support of shoppers who thronged the streets to see it go by, for large numbers of them clapped and cheered and gave the thumbs-up sign.

Some shop-keepers, knowing that the march was going to pass by their premises, had purchased their own Union Jack flags specially for the occasions and as the NF column approached they draped their flags over their windows and then joined the crowd on the pavements. The effect of the NF march on local people was greatly enhanced by its being followed by a pathetic gaggle of about 50 Communists and hippies who looked as if they had been up all night at a tramps' pop festival.

Some of the freaks distributed anti-NF smear leaflets in the hope of putting a damper on local support for the NF, but their efforts had little or no success. One man screwed up the smear leaflet he had been given, announced that he worked at a Social Security office and that in his opinion the NF was not

PART OF MARCH



“extreme” enough. A woman who politely returned the smear leaflet she had been given to its distributor, stated that she had been a Labour member of Leicester City Council but was now “utterly sick of the way the country is going” and had complete sympathy for the NF marchers.

At the end of the march NF members and supporters packed the auditorium of King Richard the Third School, where they heard a rousing speech from Mr. John Tyndall, NF Directorate Vice Chairman, which won him a standing ovation. Other speakers included Mr. Walter Barton, NF North England Regional Organiser; Mr. Ken Sanders, Vice-Chairman Leicester Branch; and Mr. Martin Webster, National Activities Organiser. An appeal for funds raised a collection of £86.

Earlier in the day an attempt was made by a fanatical Communist to try and mar the activity. As NF members left their coaches prior to the start of the march a man drove at speed through the car park and tried to run over three of them. One member

only saved himself by jumping on to the bonnet of the car. The only person the maniac succeeded in hurting was a young man on a motor scooter who had no connection with the NF. The number of the car was taken and passed on to the Police. Even though the incident was witnessed by more than 40 people, the Police have decided to take no action due to “insufficient evidence”.

A week later Leicester was the venue for a Midlands Regional Leadership Training seminar, which was held at the Abbey Motor Hotel. Twenty Branch and Group Organisers, and other members who have shown leadership potential, came from different parts of Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Staffordshire and Warwickshire to attend the course, at which the instructors were Mr. John Tyndall and Mr. Martin Webster. During the lunch break Mr. Webster was interviewed by B.B.C. Radio Leicester concerning the growth of the NF throughout the Midlands, and this interview was broadcast twice in news bulletins on the following Monday morning.

Membership Drive in Dorset

The National Front seeks to expand membership in Dorset and the Yeovil area of Somerset. Will any readers not in touch with the Dorset Branch and who would like to assist in its progress please write to:—

Mr. John Swabey (Dorset Organiser),
27 Dorchester Road,
Stratton, Dorset.
(Tel. Charmouth 513).

Public Speaker's Course

The first of a series of classes in public speaking techniques was inaugurated on Thursday June 15th at Denison House, Victoria, London, by Mr. John Tyndall. Interest in these classes was much greater than anticipated, and NF members from all parts of South East England — and even one from Birmingham — enrolled.

In the first session, Mr. Tyndall gave a talk about basic techniques, then each member was asked to speak for a few minutes on NF policy, after which their strong points and weaknesses were discussed. More classes for advanced students and absolute beginners are planned.

NF puts Britain First

The National Front is Britain's fastest-growing party which says: “Put Britain and the British people first!”. It is the true voice of the British people. Its main policies have been proved by one opinion poll after another to represent the views of the great majority of the British people. Find out more about the National Front by completing this form and sending it to: *The Secretary, National Front, 50 Pawsons Road, Croydon CRO 2QF, Surrey. (Tel. 01-684 3730)*

Name

Address

.....
.....

The National Front needs money. It needs the funds to print leaflets, pamphlets and posters, to fight elections, to mount demonstrations, to organise the biggest patriotic movement in Britain.

So invest in your country's future. Send a donation to the National Front Fighting Fund today. It will be money well spent.

Goodbye to The World

SAD OBITUARY, BUT PERHAPS ONE WITH A MORAL

A FEW WEEKS AGO we witnessed the appearance of *The World* into the field of political journalism. Published by Time and Tide Ltd., this new magazine was promised to be a forthright organ of the Right, making good the gap that existed in the field of mass circulation periodicals by the capitulation of all the larger newspapers and weeklies to the politics of the financial establishment.

We took out a subscription to *The World*, and, while not agreeing with it in full, welcomed it as a step in the right direction. It stood strongly against the Common Market and for a national Britain. It opposed many of the sick leftist fetishes. Perhaps the best thing about it was its correspondence column, which was usually very extensive and featured some excellent letters, some of them from National Front supporters.

We were therefore extremely disappointed to read last month that, after printing only 16 issues *The World* was going out of circulation. The reasons given by Mr. William Brittain, its editor, were: well paid typists who cannot spell; more highly paid 'temporaries' who up and leave at 4 o'clock in the afternoon; trouble in getting copy to the printers; overwork of himself and staff at the neglect of other business interests.

Mr. Brittain and his colleagues have our sympathy. The troubles of getting a journal out on time are well known to us: we have battled against them for some years. *The World* was a weekly, whereas we are a monthly. However, *The World* had the backing of an established publishing company that has been in business over half a century. It also had, as can be seen by thumbing through its pages, a considerable income from advertising, whereas we have none. While it contained 32 pages to our 20, adverts took up so much of these that there was actually less copy involved than in our own journal.

The Right Spirit

A constant inspiration to us in our work is the wonderful spirit of sacrifice shown by some of our supporters and the supporters of the National Front. Recently we were told of the case of a lady pensioner in the Brighton area who gave £100, which formed a large portion of her remaining life's savings, to the NF fighting fund. It is this spirit, which is not seen in the other parties, which convinces us that, though the road may be long and hard, our eventual victory will come.

Such sacrifices will, we hope, serve as an example to many much better off people who sympathise with our cause but guard their pockets much too closely.

PRINTING SERVICES

Printing services are available to Nationalists at very reasonable rates. For estimates write to Box 1933, *Spearhead*, 50 Pawsons Road, Croydon CRO. 2QF, Surrey.

This is not to belittle *The World's* problems. We can well understand them. Perhaps though the fact that we survive and it has not survived has a lesson and a moral somewhere.

Spearhead came into existence at the end of 1964. Its financial capital was almost non-existent. Two supporters between them helped in its early period with about £400 between them. All the work of editorship, typesetting, lay-out, correspondence, packing and posting was performed free of charge by people who did so only because of a passionate — some would say even fanatical — commitment to the cause for which *Spearhead* fought.

When *Spearhead* appeared on the streets its sales teams were frequently set upon and beaten up by political opponents. That did not stop them; they were back on the streets next evening.

WORK WITHOUT PAYMENT

From late 1964 to late 1969, five years, the work involved in producing our journal was done without a penny paid to those concerned — and it must be remembered that they also gave an enormous amount of their time to other political activity. There was very little time left aside to earn a decent living, and an extremely austere standard of life was the norm for several years. Not only was the editor not paid for his work; he in fact paid for the privilege of doing it to the extent of regular subsidies over the five years from what little money he was able to earn outside *Spearhead* and other political working hours.

From 1969 to 1971 it became possible to remunerate staff — but only to the tune of £6 a week for a full five-day week! One survived by working many hours at other jobs on week-ends and evenings. On this basis the editor not only performed the editorial tasks but became a general dogbody, doing every kind of job, including setting of type for the whole copy — twice over!

Recent progress has brought a relief in some of these duties and enabled wages to be brought a little nearer what is a fair rate for the job, although not yet a fair rate by any means. Staff still work at extremely low rates of pay or on an entirely voluntary basis. The hours of unpaid sweat that go into getting the copy out on time have to be seen to be believed.

Why do we do it? Because we are fanatics. We have to be. It is, dare one say it, the difference between the moderate and the extremist. Moderate men, men who eschewed really militant political views, would not exercise the determination and the will to create a journal out of virtually nothing and keep it going in a business environment predominantly hostile to it. They would try, but they would have their breaking point. Though they may have the most honourable patriotic convictions, those convictions stop just that little bit short of the intensity required to carry through the project they have taken on. At a point in the proceedings, commonsense commercial considerations allied to moral and physical fatigue, dictate that the venture is called off. Also, because of weak ideology, the supreme primacy of the human will — to overcome all obstacles — is not recognised and acted upon.

This political age is one in which, in the long run, only the dedicated fanatic with the indomitable will to victory will prevail. Yes, fanatic! Let us not shy away from the word.

In some 'sophisticated' political circles our views meet with grudging sympathy but we are looked down upon superciliously because of the so-called 'fanaticism' of our approach. We would be much more acceptable if we had about us more of the touch and aura of the genteel amateur, who never lowers himself by playing too hard.

The trouble is that if we had that quality we would have gone out of existence years ago — a brief flutter on the horizon of political protest. We don't have it, and we endure to keep on fighting, getting stronger and expanding our influence all the time. Thank God for our vices, for where would we be without them?

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